

## Spirit of Jefferson.

DALGARN & HAINES, Publishers.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, July 26, 1870.

### DEMOCRATIC & CONSERVATIVE State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOHN J. JACOB, of Hampshire County.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOSEPH SPRIGG, of Hardy County.  
FOR TREASURER,  
JNO. S. BURDETT, of Kanawha County.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JOHN M. PHELPS, of Mason County.

### SUCCESS!!!

Many of our readers have already been advised of the glorious news that the Shenandoah Valley Railroad is under contract for construction from Shepherdstown to Salem. The parties who have undertaken this immense, and to us most important enterprise, are, we are assured, possessed of unquestionable ability to consummate the works.

Their engagement is for a completion in two years; their purpose is not to consume that much time. A force is to be set at work at different points along the whole line, which for convenience, has been divided into three sections. The first extends from the Potomac (Shepherdstown) to Front Royal; the second from Front Royal to Fishersville, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; and the third from the last named point to Salem.

The time when the beginning will be made on our section (the first) will depend entirely on the disposition and spirit manifested by our people, and the subject of a right of way as involved in a settlement of the question of damages for the land required for the uses of the company. A satisfactory adjustment of this matter is all that stands in the way of an early commencement and vigorous prosecution of the great work. For every hour's delay after the 15th day of August next, the people of the county owning property along the line will be responsible. We deem it unnecessary to urge upon them the utmost liberality in determining this question. It is not too much to ask of many of them, in view of the incalculable benefits to be derived from the work, that they give the right of way to the company without charge. In cases of course where any peculiar hardship is endured it is to be expected that a fair compensation will be demanded. In such instances it will be cheerfully paid. But should there be shown a disposition (we have not the least fear of this, however,) to make unjust and excessive exactions, some other route, and one that can be obtained on more favorable terms, will be selected to the abandonment of those already surveyed. To those familiar with the country from Shepherdstown to Charlestown and Berryville it is known that there is a choice of several most admirable lines, either one of which can be adopted without a violation of the charter confining the work to a point "not further than one-half mile from the corporate limits of Shepherdstown and the like distance from the town of Charlestown." We have every confidence that there will be no difficulty of a serious nature thrown in the way of this magnificent project. The interests of the county are too manifest, and the public spirit of its citizens is too well known for any apprehensions of the sort.

An opportunity will be afforded in a short time to the property-holders to express their views on the subject. Meantime, we hope they will take the matter into their serious consideration; discuss it in all its bearings and be prepared for prompt action.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Work has commenced upon the Fair Grounds of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, and the erection of the buildings, fences, stalls, &c., will be pushed forward. The premium list—said to be a very liberal one—has been completed, and will be published at an early day. The Executive Committee have fixed upon Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 10th, 20th and 21st, as the time for holding the Annual Exhibition.

[Winchester Times.]

It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend employing immediately one thousand Chinese to work on the construction of the road. They are induced to take this step, it is said, because of the unreliability of the negro laborers who have left, and still leaving the road in large numbers.

The expense of taking the census of 1870 in round numbers, was \$1,700,000. To defray the expenses of taking the census of 1870, \$2,000,000 will be required. A slight difference between Democratic and Radical rule, but a difference which tax-payers cannot fail to appreciate.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express, Radical, comes out squarely for Fred. Douglass for Congress. It says Mr. Douglass is the ablest and most widely known public man in his Congressional District.

The Infidelity of the Pope has at last been declared by the Ecumenical Council now sitting at Rome. The vote was 450 for the dogma to stand against it.

The Radicals in Missouri have split, and a fierce war is raging between the two wings. It will result in the Democrats carrying the State.

STUDY YOUR INTERESTS and read the advertisements "Greatest Work of the Age" in this paper.

Good wholesome Vinegar. Any one can make it. See advertisement of W. H. Bisnor in this paper.

Be sure to read the advertisements "Greatest Work of the Age," in this paper.

## REGISTRATION.

On the 1st Monday in August the Registrars for voters are required to be opened, by the statute, in every township in this county. The Registrars have hitherto exercised arbitrarily the power of refusing to register, notwithstanding the applicant should take the stringent oath, which is in the following words:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, the Reorganized government of Virginia, or the State of West Virginia; that I have never voluntarily given aid, comfort or assistance to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, the Reorganized government of Virginia, or the State of West Virginia; that I have not at any time yielded a voluntary support to any government, or pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, or hostile or inimical to the Reorganized government of Virginia, or the State of West Virginia; that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of West Virginia; and that I take this oath freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

Congress having now, however, declared the Fifteenth Amendment a part of the Constitution, and having passed an Enforcement Act of the most imperative character, the power of the registrars has been thereby greatly curtailed. Their inquisitorial power is at an end. They are required by the act of Congress to register every man in this State who can take the above oath. Let none such, therefore, refuse to go forward to register on Monday next. If prevented unavoidably on that day, you have until the 20th of the same month to supply the omission, or even after the 20th if the registrar has not returned his book to the county-seat. If any voter, after taking the oath, is refused registration, let him inform some reliable Conservative lawyer, any one of whom, (we hope,) will gratuitously, or for a fee to be contingent on recovering the aggrieved party's part of the fine, proceed to have the registrar arrested, brought before United States Commissioner John W. Kennedy, or George M. Belzhoover, and sent on for trial in the United States Court. If convicted, the Registrar is to be imprisoned one year, and fined one thousand dollars, one-half of which goes to the party whose vote has been unjustly refused.

While the Registration law remains in force, the Radicals, in their platform, declare it should be strictly enforced. So say we in regard to the Enforcement Act in this State. Let it be religiously regarded, and acted up to by our Radical friends. Otherwise, let them abide the penalties which it prescribes.

### THE BREAK IN THE MIXED PARTY.

In our last issue we made a passing notice of the split in the Radical ranks of this Congressional district, on account of a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the nominee for Congress, Hon. Jas. C. McGrew. We now lay before our readers a card which we find published in the Mineral County Gazette, (Rep.), and from which it may be fairly inferred that Mr. McGrew is not the choice of the majority of the party in the district. These Radical wretches have long glutted their filthy carcasses at the expense of the masses of the State, and now, when defeat stares them in the face, and the prospect of continuing to fatten upon the decent white men of the Commonwealth is but gloomy, they must needs turn upon each other, and eventually destroy themselves. How! on you political fiends, your destiny is fixed.

FAIR PLAY.  
To the Republicans of the Second Congressional District:

There was a so-called congressional convention held at Parkersburg, June 22d, at which James C. McGrew was nominated by a bare majority of 1½ votes, we believe, out of several hundred, and that, too by what appeared to be a packed convention—on the part of Preston, Marion, Mongolia and Barbour counties—for it is well known that Mr. McGrew was not the unanimous choice of the Republicans of those counties. But even of this unfairness we should not complain, but for the fact that the Marion and Barbour county delegates voted contrary to their instructions, in not agreeing to return to the District to hold the convention, where all the counties might have been represented, as three or four of the mountain counties, who would not have supported Mr. McGrew, were not represented at all.

And Mr. McGrew's advocates finding those counties unrepresented, and for other reasons advantageous to themselves, we believe was the cause of their refusal to return to the District to hold the Convention. Now we propose to meet the friends of Mr. McGrew, at a fair and impartial Convention in the District, at any point on the Railroad, between Grafton and Martinsburg, between this time and the 1st day of September. Mr. McGrew's friends fixing the time and place for holding the Convention, giving 30 days' notice of the time of the meeting, so that all the counties may be represented. And if in such convention Mr. McGrew proves to be the choice of the people, then we will support him heartily. But if his advocates fail or refuse to appoint such a convention, then we propose to run an independent candidate in the person of Col. Samuel Young, of Pocahontas county provided he will accept such a proposition.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

July 1st, 1870.

SUICIDE OF M. PREVOST PARADOL, THE FRENCH MINISTER.—It was but a week and two ago that we recorded the arrival at Washington, of M. Prevost Paradol, the newly accredited French Minister to the United States, and the departure of M. Berthemy to New York on his return to France. To-day the country will be startled by the announcement that M. Paradol yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself. The causes which led to the act are still obscure, but that it had been deliberately meditated is evident from the fact that on Monday he entrusted M. de Jardin, the Chamberlain of the Legation, with a sealed letter, which has since been opened, and in which his intention was clearly expressed, and a request was made that certain gentlemen, who were named, would see that his family and servants were sent home. M. Paradol was a widower, with three children, two of whom, a son and daughter, were at Newport at the time of his death.

At Baltimore Gazette, July 21.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

No battle has yet taken place in Europe, but the preparations for war continue. From the condensed news column of the Baltimore Gazette we have made up the following:—

TUESDAY'S NEWS.

The London Times thinks that Prussia, not being so well prepared as France, may expect reverses at first. It condemns the latter in strong terms for plunging Europe into a war of which no person living may see the end.

The French Government having laid some restrictions on the telegraphic lines, the Atlantic Companies, with a view to the interests of their customers in the United States, have arranged to send their foreign business via lines outside of France.

The King of Prussia refused to see Baron Alfonso Rothschild at Ems, and he has resigned the Consul-Generalship at Paris. A number of newly arrived Germans in New York have made known to the Prussian Consul their willingness to return to do military duty in the fatherland.

A Prussian force at noon yesterday occupied several points directly on the Rhenish frontier. The publication by the Paris newspapers of information about movements of troops or military operations is to be prohibited under severe penalties.

The Prussian Government has removed all lights, buoys and guides from the German coast.

At a general meeting at St. Louis last night a stirring address to the Prussian people was made, and a further resolution was passed to fund of \$1,000,000 for the support of orphan children of the fallen and invalid soldiers.

A meeting of Germans was held in New York last night to express sympathy with Prussia in the coming struggle. It was stated that a prize of \$20,000 and a flag would be offered for the first regiment that distinguished itself.

WEDNESDAY'S NEWS.

The King of Prussia has addressed a great crowd of the people of Berlin, who assembled to congratulate him on Monday. He assured them that he was not responsible for the war, he might himself have been passive, but Germany, even beyond the seas, had spoken. He knew what to hope from God, the army and the people.

Enthusiastic German meetings continue to be held in various parts of this country, and liberal contributions are being made for the sufferers in the coming contest.

Prussians now in France will not be disturbed while they observe a strict neutrality. The United States Minister, it is said, has undertaken to protect them.

The *Liberte*, the organ of the Teilers' party, gives a programme of the proposed intentions of the French army, which, according to that paper, will effect the reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation in very short order.

Both the French and Prussian Minister at Washington have notified the Secretary of State that private property on the seas will be exempted from seizure. The treaty of Paris is to be respected.

No foreign officers or volunteers will be received either in the Imperial headquarters or the quarters of the general officers of the French army.

The recent speech of M. Thiers has made him exceedingly unpopular, and many of his late supporters demand his retirement.

France has concluded engagements with Belgium and Holland which ensure their neutrality, and active efforts for the same object are being made with Russia.

THURSDAY'S NEWS.

The North German Parliament met yesterday at Berlin. The announcement of the declaration of war by France made by Bismarck was followed by vehement cheering, and the opening speech of the King was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

The German army on the Rhine is described in the London Times as being quiet, grave, anxious and resolute. The same writer speaks of the French as "yelling, drinking, swaggering and literally 'spitting fire'."

Perfect harmony is said to exist in all the North German States. The Minister of Finance has told the deputies in the Saxon Chambers that France being anxious for war, she should have it more sharply and severely as possible. It is said that Germany will make the dethronement of the Bonapartes an ultimatum.

Yesterday the Duke de Gramont formally made known to the Corps Legislatif that a state of war existed since the 19th instant between France and Prussia, applying as well to the allies of the latter who give her armed assistance.

The Bank of France has called out her reserves. The Bank of France has advanced the rates of interest to 3½ per cent. No newspaper correspondents will be allowed to accompany the French armies.

A great popular demonstration has taken place in Dublin in favor of France. One hundred thousand persons are said to have participated. The police charged the procession, but seem to have been repulsed.

The authorities have destroyed the telegraph lines between France and Germany.

All French Consuls in the German Confederation have received their passports.

Prussia announces that merchantmen, even of the enemy, will not be interfered with, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

The warlike enthusiasm in France continues without abatement, and contributions come in from all directions.

FRIDAY'S NEWS.

War news in London yesterday afternoon was unimportant. No account of any engagement had been received. Liberal concessions would be made by France to German merchantmen in French ports, or which might be debilitated, had a constant pain in his right side, and scarcely enough to keep a baby alive, and was much depressed in spirits. At this juncture, a clerk in the establishment where he had been employed, persuaded him to try a course of PLANTATION BITTERS. Last week he returned to business; his health being quite restored.

The Turkish army is three hundred thousand strong. The policy of the country is absolute neutrality.

Bismarck stated in the Reichstag yesterday that the declaration of war was the only document officially received from France, proving that a surprise was intended.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

The Paris *Moniteur* asserts that no treaty of alliance exists between France and Spain. The latter Power remains neutral. The same paper adds that the Baltic must not be neutral ground, as demanded by Prussia; that sea, it says, will have an important part in the war to play.

Switzerland claims the right to occupy Chablais, a northern province of Savoy, to which France dissents.

A war correspondent of the London Times has been arrested at Metz. He was afterwards sent out of the French lines.

The Prussian troops are said to be massing between Coblenz and Mayence.

It is argued that the French, having recently seen real service in Africa, can put an army in the field, while Prussia has only an armed people.

Bavaria consents to having its army embodied with that of Prussian King.

Paris journals of yesterday afternoon report skirmishing on the frontier. From the strict orders in relation to correspondents, information is very difficult to obtain. The Emperor and staff will have their quarters at Strasbourg.

The Prussians, it is reported, will adopt a defensive line along the Rhine. Both Bismarck and General Moltke are confident of success.

The French Government, in reply to a question by the United States Minister, Washington, has pointedly declared that the North German steamers, from New York, with the United States mails, will not be exempt from seizure by French vessels.

The Corps Legislatif was yesterday received by the Emperor at the Tuileries.

The State Department at Washington has been officially informed that the army and navy of Turkey have not been placed on a war footing, and that the position of that country is one of strict neutrality.

The Prussian Minister, Baron Gerolt, attended the funeral of the deceased French Minister in Washington yesterday. He said that "after death there was no war."

M. Berthemy will remain in Washington as French Minister in place of M. Paradol.

MONDAY'S NEWS.

At the latest dates on Saturday from Europe no fighting had taken place between the Prussian and French armies. Rumors of the attitudes of Russia and Prussia had induced the English Government to make preparations for placing its armies on a war footing.

There is an intrigue suspected between France and Hesse. Prince Leopold has sent his jewels and plate to England for safety.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted 300,000 francs to the national subscription. The *Car* "regrets the precipitate manner taken by both sides, but the last part of the army lately in Algeria has arrived at Marseilles.

Several newspaper correspondents had been arrested; among them Mr. Russell, formerly of the London Times.

It is reported from Paris that Denmark has decided to take part in the war, and that Hungary favors France.

A despatch has been received from Paris at London, dated Department of the Moselle, claiming to have repulsed the Prussians at Carling.

Circulars have been issued to all the Consuls of Germany, calling upon all its people, everywhere, who are liable to military duty, to return to the Fatherland. The Consuls are required to pay their passage, and to furnish them with such articles as may be necessary.

A skirmish has occurred between a Prussian reconnoitering force and one of French chasseurs on the line between Saarbrück and St. Avalt and Metz. The Prussians lost two men; the French, it is said, ten or twelve. The former retired.

The Prime Minister of Austria has issued a circular declaring that the Empire will preserve an attitude of entire neutrality, and resist every attempt to participate in the contest. The Emperor of Russia will remain neutral, "as long as the interests of Russia do not suffer."

The strict neutrality of Italy has been proclaimed at Florence.

[For the Spirit of Jefferson.]

### Most Singular.

It is rare, even in this christian age and land, for filial affection to yearn after a wayward and ungrateful son especially when that son has been the recipient of all the honor and favor that a loving father could bestow. But we are proud and gratified to learn that there did live a feeling Father Abraham, who did mourn and yearn after his wayward—Charles; and cried out one "Ward," seek him, hunt the land of sinners and return not without him. He found him not, until long years after an assassin had taken away the life of that God-like Father, and now Charles, grateful child, has these sinners told how his Father Abraham mourned after him, and how he himself had been near unto God, that he might ascend his throne, and thereto, even unto the Senate chamber, as a confiding people, ready to take the will for the deed, would lift him up to Father Abraham; it would seem, often thought and spoke of this wayward Charles, and was patient toward him, because he recollected that Charles, near thirty years before, had given expression to sentiments so much like his own, that nothing but stringent circumstances could have forced him to take the course he had. Charles, he knew, was ambitious, and he did not want his towering aspirations cut off, so he left him alone, and his faithful friend Ward, that if Charles found himself in a dilemma hereafter, owing to his wayward course, that he should call on his sainted name, to aid the doubtful to believe on him, and to cause the Josephs and other mighty ones to give way.

But Charles' selfishness is greater, colder and more estranging than Father Abraham's genial, loving kindness was winning, and it is feared that that good man's voice will not be hearkened unto, and that Charles will not get Pontius Pilate's post, or an upper or lower seat in the Synagogue.

[This singular communication was sent to us, and as it seems to relate to prominent men among us, we publish it for the benefit of those who may feel interested—and ask for it a careful reading and close study.—Probably brother Zittle, of the Register, could advise us who this erring Charles is, and what high place he wants!]

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN A DOCTOR AND HIS PATIENT.—Three months ago Mr. James Henry Redding, of 509 Grove street, New York, was, as he supposed, not far from death's door. His physician—considered a skillful one—had given him up, pronouncing his complaint atrophy. He was fearfully wasted and debilitated, had a constant pain in his right side, and scarcely enough to keep a baby alive, and was much depressed in spirits. At this juncture, a clerk in the establishment where he had been employed, persuaded him to try a course of PLANTATION BITTERS. Last week he returned to business; his health being quite restored.

The other day on his way home, he met the physician who attended him, when the following conversation occurred:—"What!" said the doctor; "is this you?"

"Even so," replied Mr. Redding, quietly; "You're not sorry to find yourself a false prophet, I hope?" "No, no; certainly not. But it's a miracle. How was it, my dear fellow? how was it?" Mr. R. told him the story of his recovery, (ascribing it wholly to the Bitters,) and is willing to confirm it verbally or by letter whenever applied to.

The new food-cure, SEA MOSS FARINA, is becoming very popular with all classes. As it is, it is the cheapest and most delicious in the world.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—The *Craig Microscope* adapted to popular and scientific use. Read the advertisements. Price, \$2.75.

—Mr. John J. Palmer, formerly of the Winchester *Virginia*, has become business manager of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in the place of Mr. A. M. Bailly, resigned.

## REGISTRATION.

Attention White Men, Democrats, Conservatives, All!

Let all who can take the following Oath apply to be registered in their respective townships the

1st Monday in August, Next.

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, the Reorganized government of Virginia, or the State of West Virginia; that I have never voluntarily given aid, comfort or assistance to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, the Reorganized government of Virginia, or the State of West Virginia; that I have not at any time yielded a voluntary support to any government, or pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, or hostile or inimical to the Reorganized government of Virginia, or the State of West Virginia; that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of West Virginia; and that I take this oath freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

Let all white persons apply for registration who have arrived at the age of 21 years, or who will arrive at that age before the election, and who are not disqualified by being of unsound mind, or a pauper, or by reason of conviction of felony, treason or bribery in elections, and who have resided one year in the State and thirty days in the township where he proposes to vote.

Every man who can swear that he did not voluntarily bear arms in behalf of the rebellion, that he did not hold or try to hold any office under rebel authority, that he did not advise any person to aid the rebellion, and that he himself never aided the rebellion by contributing money, arms or material to the rebellion, or by acting as a recruiting agent, has a right to be registered. Contributions of money, food, clothing, &c., to relieve the personal necessities of friends or relatives do not constitute "aid to the rebellion." Charity is not treason. He who ministered to the immediate physical wants of a rebel soldier, not from sympathy with his cause, but from purely human motives, is not thereby disqualified. Any other view would disfranchise the member of a Sanitary or Christian Commission who gave a cup of water to a dying Confederate.

HOW ARE QUALIFIED VOTERS TO OBTAIN REGISTRATION?

By applying on the first Monday in August to the registrars of the townships in which they respectively reside. This is the day appointed by law for the commencement of registration. The registrar is required to give notice of the time and place of his sitting, five days previous to that time, by notices posted in the four public places in his township. If possible all applications should be made upon the first day. But if from any cause, voters fail to apply upon the first Monday in August, the law provides for subsequent enrollment. Section 20 requires the registrar to return his books to the clerk of the county "on or before the first Monday in September," and it provides that the registrar "shall, upon application, register the name of any qualified voter in his township or ward, or of any person who will become such as aforesaid at any time before returning his register to the clerk of the board of registration; and no such register shall be returned before the twentieth day of August in any year." This then gives the voter from the first Monday in August to the twentieth day of August for registration by the township registrar, and if that officer does not return his books upon the twentieth, then the voter can be registered upon any day prior to such return, which may, if the registrar so elect, be delayed until the first Monday in September. This is the law, but as delays are proverbially dangerous, the voters first duty is to secure registration upon the day on which the books are opened.

When the township registrar refuses to enroll a voter, the fact should at once be brought to the attention of the proper authorities, and the registrar be placed under arrest under the Congressional enforcement bill.

A voter heretofore stricken from the lists has the right to apply to the county board at its October session.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, if any Registrar in this State refuses to register any Voter who can take the oath, he is subjected to a fine of \$1,000, (\$500 of which goes to the party aggrieved,) and one year's imprisonment.

See to it that every legal voter is registered, and that he is on the election day.

[Winchester Register.]

### A Word to the Democracy.

We feel our duty as a Democratic journalist, to urge the Democratic voters throughout the State to prepare for the fall campaign!

To one and all we address the solemn warning, If you would be victorious, be active, be vigilant, and be courageous! Assert your right to vote, if entitled to it, and let no irresponsible registrar deny or deter you from exercising this dearest of all human rights. Remember that you can only be freed from its exercise, and through its exercise alone can you have a voice in the government over you, which you aid with your taxes to support and maintain.

We can sweep the enemies of our own white race from power, and elect all our candidates, if every legal Democratic voter will but do his duty.

The act of Congress to enforce the right of the citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, is now concealed by the Republicans to apply to white equality as well as black voters; and that every white voter under our State Constitution, can now do so if he chooses!

This now being an admitted right, we hope no Democratic voter in the State will allow any excuse or business—no matter how pressing, to cause him to neglect any pre-requisite required when he enters his name on the list.

All the ties which bind you to your wives and your children, as well as your own self-respect as men and freemen, enjoin upon you this sacred duty.

Remember the words of a great philosopher, that "Brave men and freemen die but once, while cowards are always dying!" To the timid we point to the Hero of the Hermitage, that they may draw inspiration from his ashes, and take courage.

Then, for one we say, "Know you are right and dare maintain it!"—if even it costs you your lives—"For better or ill to die now, all freemen, than live longer, all slaves!"

[Winchester Democrat.]

SWEET Cider can at all times be obtained for only 5 cents a glass, at J. H. EASTERDAY'S, Market-House Square.

A SUPERIOR lot of Iron-Bond Barrels, for sale by J. H. EASTERDAY, Market-House Square.

JUST Received the 4th Lot of Vinegar Bitters, W. S. MASON.

WILL THE FIGHTING BEGIN ON OUR COAST?—It would be a wonderful thing, indeed, if the first shock between the two great European powers that have just rushed to arms, should take place in the neighborhood of New York. Yet this is not absolutely impossible.

There is a North-German frigate, the *Arcona*, of twenty-eight guns, now in our waters, and there are two French war vessels here, the *Semiramis* and the schooner *Jean Bart*. If these are disposed to try conclusions under their respective flags, there is sea-room outside where the naval engagements might be conducted very conveniently, and to the great satisfaction of the lovers of excitement.

[New York Post.]

## MARRIED.

In Shepherdstown, on the 20th inst., by Rev. W. G. Cross, Mr. JOHN WINSTON MOYER to Miss ELIZABETH MAGAHA—both of Shepherdstown.

## DIED.

At his residence in this place, on Friday night last, after a lingering illness of some months, Mr. THOMAS RUTHERFORD, in the 64th year of his age.

On this town, on Thursday night last, LUCRETIA IRENE, infant daughter of Isaac L. and Lucretia Miller, aged 4 months and 11 days.

On Sunday evening, July 17th, at his residence near Kearneysville, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, in the 70th year of his age.

[In this town, on Wednesday last, 20th inst., SALTY RUTHERFORD, youngest child of J. W. and S. C. RUTHERFORD, aged 2 months and 11 days.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of Lewis P. Glass, Esq., near Berryville, PATTIE A. GLASS, wife of George Glass, Esq., of Clark county, and daughter of James Lynch, Esq., of Petersburg, Va.

On Thursday, 14th inst., in Martinsburg, JULIA, infant child of Albert and Julia Quanzel, aged 1 year and 6 months.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of A. S. Poole, in Martinsburg, Miss MARY McKENNY, aged about 31 years.

On the same day, in Martinsburg, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRANNON, aged about 80 years.

On the 17th inst., in Martinsburg, CHARLES EDGAR, infant son of George and Ellen Kilmer, aged 3 months and 9 days.

## OBITUARY.

RACHEL ROBERTS, daughter of John and Margaret Roberts, of Jefferson county, Va., on the 14th day of June, 1870, aged 21 years, 9 months, and 27 days.

Death leaves a shining mark, is fully exemplified in the case of our young friend, Rachel Roberts. Possessed in an eminent degree of those traits of which make up woman's true character and render her a blessing to the world, she was a true friend, a true sister, a true mother, and a true wife. She was a true friend, a true sister, a true mother, and a true wife. She was a true friend, a true sister, a true mother, and a true wife.

For a few days before her death, her sufferings were apparently of the severest nature, calling forth the aid of the most skillful physicians, but she waited patiently, and as the end drew near, she expressed her long-suffering spirit took its flight to the Paradise of God.

"Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not forget thee. Whose God was thy ransom—thy guardian